

Rectification of Nomenclature in the Molluscan Class Scaphopoda

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IN COMPILING an index of the names of fossil and living scaphopods several homonyms were revealed. Most of these, as EMERSON (1954) has already pointed out, could have been avoided if the monograph on the Scaphopoda by PILSBRY & SHARP (1897 - 1898) had been consulted. The following new names are proposed as replacements.

Dentalium bakoniense Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium annulatum Kokay, 1966. *Geologica Hung. ser. Palaeont.* 36: 67; plt. 10, fig. 15. Miocene, Tortonian of Bakony Mountains, Hungary.

Not *Dentalium annulatum* Gmelin, 1781 (and of many others).

Dentalium colmani Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium (Bathoxifus) appланatum Colman, 1958. *Proc. R. zool. Soc. N. S. Wales* (1956-1957): 145; fig. 12. 800 fms., 35 miles E. of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.

Not *Dentalium appланatum* Torley, 1908. Devonian fossil from Germany.

Dentalium kubraense Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium barremicus Sazonov, 1958. Mesozoic and Tertiary (Strata) of the Central Districts of the Russian Platform. Edit O. V. Flerova, p. 131; plt. 13, figs. 1 - 3; plt. 14, fig. 2; plt. 15, fig. 2. Cretaceous, Barremian, River Kubre, Volga River area, U. S. S. R.

Not *Dentalium barremicus* Cossmann, 1916. Poorly preserved Cretaceous fossil from France.

Antalis boissevainae Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium (Antalis) entalis var. *indicum* Boissevain, 1906. Siboga Exped. Monogr. 54: 44; plt. 6, fig. 15. Recent, East Indies.

Not *Dentalium indicum* Chenu, 1842 (= *Dentalium eburneum* Linnaeus, 1758 *fide* PILSBRY & SHARP, 1897-98: 116).

Dentalium javense Palmer, nom. nov.

Cadulus martini Finlay, 1927. *Trans. Proc. N. Zealand Inst.* 57: 521; replacement name for *Dentalium compressum* Martin, 1885 *Sammlung. geol. Reichsmus.* Leiden 3: 189; plt. 10, fig. 190 [not *Dentalium compressum* d'Orbigny, Jurassic of France]. Martin's figure shows a longitudinally striated dentaliid without apertural constriction — not a cadulid. Neogene of Java, East Indies.

Not *Dentalium martini* Whitfield, 1882. Devonian fossil, Ohio, U. S. A.

Fissidentalium ortus Palmer, nom. nov.

[*ortus* — of the east]

Dentalium tenuistriatum Martin, 1885. *Samml. geol. Reichsmus.* Leiden 3: 88; plt. 12, fig. 12. Tertiary of Java.

Not *Dentalium tenuistriatum* Roualt, 1850, Eocene of France.

Gadilina trigonaloides Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium trigonale Martin, 1885. *Samml. geol. Reichsmus.* Leiden 3: 191; plt. 10, fig. 192. Tertiary of Java.

Not *Dentalium trigonale* Moore, 1867, Lower Jurassic, England.

Dentalium subregulare Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium regulare Ahlburg, 1908. *Abhandl. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin* 50: 86; plt. 3, fig. 2. Triassic of Oberschlesien, Germany.

Not *Dentalium regulare* Smith, 1903, living species of *Antalis*, S. Africa.

Dentalium subserratum Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium serratum Martin, 1885. Samml. geol. Reichsmus. Leiden 3: 189; plt. 10, fig. 189. Tertiary of Java.

Not *Dentalium serratum* Pictet & Roux, 1849 – a *Ditrupa*.

Dentalium ivanovi Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium striatum Ivanov, 1925. Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscow (Geol.) 34: 174. Carboniferous of Russia.

Not *Dentalium striatum* Born 1778 (= *Dentalium apri-*
num Linnaeus, 1776, *fide* PILSBRY & SHARP, 1897: 3),
living species, Philippines.

Dentalium bartonense Palmer, nom. nov.

Dentalium striatum J. Sowerby, 1814. Min. Conch. 1:
160; plt. 70, fig. 4. Upper Eocene of Barton, Hampshire,
England.

Not *Dentalium striatum* Born, 1778 (and of many others).
In 1814 J. Sowerby described and figured the common
longitudinally ribbed scaphopod from the Upper Eocene
Barton Clay of Barton, Hampshire, S. England, and used
the preoccupied name '*D. striatum*' for it. This species
has, at an apical diameter of 1 - 2 mm, about 10 sharp
primary ribs with concave interspaces in which secondary
riblets are sporadically developed.

DESHAYES (1866: 210; plt. 1, figs. 1 - 3) described
and figured a longitudinally ribbed scaphopod from the
Eocene of the Paris Basin, calling it *Dentalium angustum*.
His figures show a specimen with about 24 rounded riblets
at an apical diameter of 1 - 2 mm. In both Sowerby's
and Deshayes' species the longitudinal ribs begin to fade
at about the middle of the length of the shell; but in *D.
bartonense* they are reduced, at the aperture, to microscopic
striations, and in *D. angustum* to numerous faint
rounded riblets.

Sharp, *in PILSBRY & SHARP* (1897-1898), referred
Sowerby's species to Deshayes *Dentalium angustum*, pre-
sumably without having examined examples of either

form. British authors (NEWTON & HARRIS, 1894; BURTON,
1933; and CASTELL, 1960, 1963, 1968) have continued
to use Sowerby's name for the Barton forms without re-
alising either the invalidity of the name, or that Pilsbry &
Sharp believed that the species should be referred to *D.
angustum* Deshayes.

The present writer has examined specimens labelled
'*D. angustum*' from the École des Mines Coll., C. E. R. P.
A. B., University of S. Paris, Orsay. These have about 24
subequal and rounded ribs at an apical diameter of 1 - 2
mm and they exactly correspond with Deshayes' figures
of the species – but not with specimens from Barton,
England.

The French specimens are not localised and they are
probably not types, but their preservation suggests that
they may have originated from the Sables Moyens of the
Paris Basin. It is unlikely that they are Bartonian in age
since that stage is, in France, essentially non-marine, and
an Auversian age is therefore more probable. If this is
correct then the later Bartonian age of the English forms,
coupled with their morphological differences from the
French *Dentalium angustum*, justifies the proposal of the
new name *D. bartonense*.

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